

# The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1889.

No. 28.

## Business Directory.

### QU'APPELLE.

**QUEEN'S HOTEL,**  
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.  
**LELAND HOUSE,**  
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.  
**S. H. CASWELL,**  
General Merchant.  
**J. P. BEAUCHAMP,**  
General Merchant.  
**G. H. V. BULYEA,**  
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.  
**WM. RYDON,**  
Chemist and Druggist.  
**P. E. DURST,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller.  
**FRANK AMAS,**  
Agent for Royal Silverware Co. Orders taken for any article of silverware and delivered at lowest prices.  
**W. H. BELL,**  
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meat, Sausage, etc.  
**R. HOCKLEY,**  
Tinsorial Artist. Agent for Manufacturers, Life and Accident Insurance Co.  
**A. McKENZIE,**  
Baker, Dealer in Pastry, Confectionery, etc.  
**J. O. McKENZIE,**  
Merchant Tailor.  
**JAMES WEIDMAN,**  
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.  
**J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,**  
Harness and Saddlery.  
**S. H. COLLINS,**  
Route and Shoe.  
**D. H. McMillan & Bro.,**  
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.  
**J. A. COWAN,**  
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.  
**H. A. AXFORD,**  
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfit always on hand.  
**A. C. PATTERSON,**  
Forwarder & General Agent.  
**THOMSON & NELSON,**  
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.  
**J. H. MACCAUL,**  
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.  
**A. HOLLINGSHEAD,**  
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.  
**J. B. ROBINSON,**  
Contractor, Builder, etc.  
**J. BURGHALL & SONS,**  
Builders & Contractors.  
**LEESON & SCOTT,**  
Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.  
**R. JOHNSTON,**  
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.  
**J. DOOLITTLE,**  
Dealer in Bricks.  
**J. McEWEEN,**  
General Blacksmith.  
**FRANK MARWOOD,**  
General Blacksmith.  
**J. C. PRICE,**  
Saddlery and Wagon Maker.  
**CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,**  
Leslie Gordon, Agent.  
**E. WISMER,**  
Funsmith, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.  
**J. R. BUNN,**  
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.  
**E. J. WEIDMAN,**  
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Regans and Sewing Machines.  
**LESLIE GORDON,**  
Advocate, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner for Manitoba, &c.  
Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.  
**FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.**  
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.  
**R. DUNDAS STRONG, B.A.,**  
LAW OF SUPREMACY COURT, ENGLAND.  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.  
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.  
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.  
**W. SYME REDPATH,**  
Advocate, Notary Public.  
ISSUE OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
AND INSURANCE AGENT.  
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.  
**S. DAVIDSON,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.  
For the North West Territories. Sales conducted on the most satisfactory terms. Arrangements can be made at any office, or at the Auctioneer's Office.  
QU'APPELLE.

## \$800 IN PRIZES.

### Queen's Birthday

## GRAND Celebration

BY THE CITIZENS OF THE  
Town of Qu'Appelle,

—ON—

Friday & Saturday, May 24 & 25.

### Base Ball Tournament

For Silver Cup, to commence at 10 o'clock.

### Racing & Athletic Sports.

For Prize List and other particulars see posters.

### Qu'Appelle Brass Band

Will play during the day.

### EXCURSION RATES ON C.P.R.

HAROLD JAGGER, Secretary-Treasurer.

### W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,

DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND

### CIVIL ENGINEER.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

### J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

QU'APPELLE.

OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

### REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.



## Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that notices of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following:

### REGINA.

The Third Tuesday in the months of March, June and December in each and every year.

### MOOSE JAW.

The Second Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

### SWIFT CURRENT.

The Third Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

### QU'APPELLE STATION.

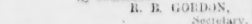
The First Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

### FORT QU'APPELLE.

The First Tuesday in the months of May and November in each and every year.

By Command,  
R. B. GORDON, Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,  
Regina, N.W.T.,  
Tuesday, 22nd April, 1889.



## Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 24th May next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail, on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Regina, Fort Office and McLean Railway Station from 1st July next.  
The conveyance to be on foot or in a suitable vehicle, complete and delivered in a mile.  
Tenders must be accompanied by information as to the route, and the proposed contract may be seen and taken to the Post Office at Regina, or at the Post Office of McLean and at this office.  
W. W. McLEOD,  
Post Office Inspector,  
Winnipeg, 19th April, 1889.

## The North-West.

### News Culled for The Progress by our own correspondents.

#### MOOSOMIN.

—Messrs. J. G. Carroll and W. Ross, spent a few days in town last week renewing old acquaintances.

—Mr. George McKennit has again returned to town after an absence of several weeks east on business.

—Councillor D. L. Keown left for the west on Tuesday morning's train, and will be absent several days.

—Mr. McLean, M. P. P. for Dennis, was among the visiting brothers of the Vinden Oddfellows who visited town on Sunday last.

#### WAPPELLA.

—Messrs. Crumpton & Brett are making large additions to their stables.

—Our committee is hard at work completing arrangements for races and other sports on the Queen's birthday.

—The crops are looking well after the recent rain. Altogether the prospects of our farmers are better than at any corresponding period during the last five years.

—A meeting was held here on Saturday night to re-organize the Liberal-Conservative association. After considerable discussion and an attempt to turn the organization into an independent club, Mr. A. Roberts was elected president, Mr. Mann, vice-president, and Mr. F. T. Low, secretary. Messrs. A. Roberts, W. D. Ashton and F. T. Low were appointed delegates to attend the Liberal-Conservative convention at Broadview on June 13th.

#### BATTLEFORD.

Saskatchewan Herald.

—A great many fish are being captured in the Battle River, both by means of nets and fish-baskets.

—Capt. Dougall, of Duck Lake, will this season take command of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Athabasca.

—Several half-breed families from Duck Lake passed through town a few days ago, bound for Jackfish Lake, where they propose to settle. They had a good deal of live-stock with them.

—The Saskatchewan is nearly run out and has hardly enough water to merit the name of a river. Sandbars everywhere meet the eye and cover a greater area of the bed of the river than does the water. At Pitt the channel is only a few rods wide. In the South Branch it is so low that it is impossible to operate the ferry at Saskatoon and finding the river has to be re-staked to. Rafts are beached all along the river, and movements in the lumber interests are impossible. Battle River is also very low.

—Some time last autumn five registered letters were lost between Battleford and Saskatoon post-offices. After due enquiry at the dead letter and other offices suspicion rested upon the young man who acts as courier between Battleford and Saskatoon. He was arrested last week and an investigation was commenced before Supt. Perry at Battleford. After hearing the testimony of Mrs. Parr, acting post-master at Saskatoon, J. P. Clarke, post-master at Battleford, and Rev. Pere Maubin, post-master at Battleford, the enquiry was postponed till the 10th, to secure the attendance of other witnesses. The lad's name is Patrick Cahan, and his father is the mail contractor.

#### SALTCOATS.

—There is more appearance of rain; although not badly in need of it, it will be welcome.

—A cricket match between the Saltcoats and Crescent clubs was played on Saturday, resulting in a complete victory for the former.

—As expected and hoped for we had three days' rain at the beginning of the week, the result of which has been that the wheat fields are as green as the prairie in June. Prairie fires have also been extinguished.

—The first fatal accident here is to be recorded. A loaded gun in the hands of Mr. John Paton went off, killing instantly a fine little boy, his nephew, and son of Mr. T. Paton, one of the Commercial colony settlers. The uncle is nearly crazy with sorrow. As far as can be learned, he is not to blame. A coronor's inquest is being held.

—The crofters are well pleased with their location. They have been visited by friends from Moosomin, Killarney and Wapella, who came to the country from one to five years ago, under the auspices of Lady Cathcart and the Northwest Land Company. These people state that although pleased with the part they reside in they much prefer the country here, and congratulate their newly-arrived friends on the selection made for them.

#### EDMONTON.

From The Bulletin.

—The telegraph line began working on the 4th inst. after a few days rest.

—The limit of size of dry timber that may be used as fuel or fencing free of Government dues is seven inches.

—The river is so low that it is impossible to run the ferry scow. Teams are fording and foot passengers taken across in a small boat.

—The Indians of Alexandre's reserve west of St. Albert have put in 175 acres of crop this season, chiefly wheat and barley; and those of Michel's reserve in the same locality 100 acres.

—The Presbyterian church is erecting a building 24x20 a story and a half high, log finished with dressed lumber, at their mission on the Stony Plain reserve. It was originally intended as a boarding school. Since the burning of the day school building this spring, school is held in the teacher's dwelling.

## Correspondence.

### A DAY WITH THE QU'APPELLE HOUNDS.

To the Editor of the Progress:

SIR: The meet on May 7, at Mr. Cameron's, was not as well attended as was expected, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Those who were there thoroughly enjoyed the excellent breakfast given by Mr. and Mrs. Cameron. At ten o'clock the hounds were out and in a very short time a fox was started and taking a westerly direction over followed land when sent half well, the pace was consequently fast, but on taking to the prairie sent was dead. Another fox was seen on foot and hounds took up the line with excellent success. It was a very sharp spin of about three miles when Leonard was driven to his carts. The weather now being inclement was returned to Elzeby Farm, where we again enjoyed the kind hospitality of our worthy host and hostess.

Davenport Farm, Qu'Appelle,  
May 7, 1889

To the Editor of the Progress.

SIR: As there have been several instances lately of prairie fires starting from the track, heretofore and elsewhere, I would like, through the medium of your columns, to call attention to the fact that immigrants coming up the line often amuse themselves by throwing lighted fuses from the cars and watch them set the prairie ablaze, little thinking or caring that their wanton, selfish act might be the means of bringing desolation and misery to many a happy prairie home. The C. P. R., who are blamed for these fires starting from the track, ought to do all in their power both in their own interest and that of the public to suppress such wantonness and the offenders should be summarily dealt with.

Yours truly,  
E. H.

#### INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The contracts for the Indian supplies have been awarded as follows: Beef-Sarcee Indians and Industrial School 121,387 lbs. for the former and 9,720 lbs. for the latter, W. R. Hull; for the Blackfoot 666,800 lbs and Bloods 920,477 lbs., I. G. Baker & Co.; for the Piegan 362,033 lbs., Waldron Ranch Co.; Stony Indians 94,966 lbs., J. K. Leeson. These awards were laid before a meeting of the Privy Council and passed. The price is somewhat higher than last year.

In addition to the contracts for Indian supplies, the following have also been awarded: Bacon—I. G. Baker & Co.; McLeod, for the Blood and Piegan reserves; A. Macdonald, Winnipeg, for July delivery at Battleford; Hudson Bay Company, Battle, Pelly, Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lakes, Muscowpetung's, Fde Hills, Touchwood Hills, Duck Lake, Carlton and Battleford; for November delivery, Fort Pitt, Edmonton, Saddle Lake, Peace Hills, Sarcee Reserve, Stoney Reserve, Blackfoot, Flour—Prince Bros., Battleford, for Battleford agency; George McCulloch & Co., Rapid City, Man., for Fort Pelly; Moose Mountain, Trading Co., Cunningham Manor, Assa, for the Moose Mountain agency; Hudson's Bay Co., for Duck Lake, Carlton, Edmonton, Blood Reserve, Piegan Reserve, Peace Hills; Ogilvie Milling Co., for Muscowpetung's, Crooked Lakes, Assiniboine Reserve, Stoney Reserve, Battle, Fde Hills and Touchwood Hills are not awarded yet for flour.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Under the Northwest Ordinance for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, the following appointments have been made:

REGISTRAR-GENERAL,  
R. B. Gordon, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

#### DIVISION REGISTRARS.

Red Deer.—E. B. O'Donoghue, of Battle.

Weyburn.—S. V. Gray.

Kinistone.—C. Adams, of Asкана, Saskatchewan.

Wapella.—William Walley, of Saltcoats.

Moose Jaw.—Hugh McLaughlin.

Prince Albert.—Joseph A. Combs.

North Qu'Appelle.—George E. Gurney, of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Whitecourt.—Robt. Patterson, of Broadview.

Calgary.—William L. Bernard.

Edmonton.—Hugh Richardson, Jr.

South Qu'Appelle.—W. S. Redpath, Qu'Appelle.

Saskatoon.—Harry Bird, of Cannington.

North Regina.—Thomas Brown.

South Regina.—Reginald J. Steel.

Moosomin.—Oliver Nell.

Medicine Hat.—William Cousins.

Medicine.—Alfred E. Brady.

Regina.—W. J. Power, Duck Lake.

## The Qu'Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT.

### PROHIBITION PAPER

Making the Cause of First Political Importance.

Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1889.

### A TELEGRAM THAT MADE A VOTE.

The following interesting incident in connection with the recent Constitutional Amendment campaign in Massachusetts is reported in the Boston Traveller:

"Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, in a Prohibition address, read from the Union Signal an account of the Bessbrook, Ireland, linen mills employing 3,000 persons, with no liquors allowed in the town. A number of Boston merchants gathered in a restaurant after the lecture and were discussing the statement. One of them, not in favor of the amendment said to a well-known Prohibitionist, 'if you will cable to Ireland and get a reply confirming the statement made in the Union Signal, I will vote for the amendment.' Another gentleman offered to pay for the cablegram. The dispatch was sent and brought this reply: 'Bessbrook has for forty years been a temperance town. Our linen factory employs over 3,000 operatives, Catholic and Protestant, and all are living harmoniously together. We have neither public house, policeman, prison, pawn-shop, nor paupers. I refer you to Frances Willard's Union Signal for further particulars.—Richardson.'"

### OIL YOURSELF A LITTLE.

Once upon a time there lived an old gentleman in a large house. He had servants, and everything he wanted; and yet he was not happy, and when things did not go as he wished he was very cross. At last his servants all left him. Quite out of temper, he went to a neighbor with the story of his distress.

"It seems to me," said the neighbor sagaciously, "it would be well to oil yourself a little."

"To oil myself?"

"Yes, and I will explain. Some time ago one of the doors in my house creaked. Nobody, therefore, liked to go in or out of it. One day I oiled its hinges, and it has constantly been used by everybody since."

"Then you think that I am like a creaking door?" cried the old gentleman. "How do you want me to oil myself?"

"That's an easy matter," said the neighbor. "Go home and engage a servant and when he does right praise him. If, on the contrary he does something amiss, do not be cross; oil your voice and your words with the oil of love."

The old gentleman went home and no harsh or ugly words were ever heard in the house afterward. Everybody should have a supply of this precious oil, for every family is liable to have a creaking hinge in the shape of a fretful disposition, a cross temper, a bad tune, or a fault-finding spirit.

The yearly average consumption of liquor in Ontario for the four years ending 1887 was 916 galls of spirits per thousand of population; 4322 gallons of beer and 241 gallons of wine. For the year 1888 the consumption was 580 gallons of spirits per thousand; 4860 gallons of beer; 22 gallons of wine. In all Canada the yearly average for the four years ending 1887 was 985 gallons of spirits per thousand; 28714 gallons of beer; 1054 gallons of wine. For the year 1888 the consumption was 645 gallons of spirits per thousand; 3247 gallons of beer and 94 gallons of wine.

### FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Policemen and miners in Nova Scotia, mechanics and farmers in Ontario and Quebec, hunters and trappers in the Territories, and gold miners in British Columbia, use and praise Hayward's Kidney Cure, the greatest internal and external remedy for all pains. It cures rheumatism, neuritis, neuralgia, sciatica, and all other pains of the back, and is the reliance of thousands.

### AN APPEAL TO FATHERS.

"So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God."—Rom. xiv. 12.

Your vote is a trust that God has given, its record is taken up in heaven. As well as on earth below. We sing of angels hovering round, Unseen at our side they are ever found. Their deep eyes watch us now.

No spot or stain on their white wings fair, They watch as they sweep through our taints and air—

Shall they carry the news to heaven, That one Christian man has his trust betrayed? His guardian angel would shrink dismayed As the traitor vote was given.

Will you vote to open the bar-room door? Will you vote to increase its master's store? Will you vote for crime and sin? Will you vote that the liquor may freely flow?

Till, instead of God's kingdom here below, Hell's kingdom on earth may grow.

Will you vote that your child on the village street, The drunkard's staggering form shall meet, And his filthy ravings hear?

Till an evil shall seem a familiar thing, And the lips that should shed bounteous singing, Speak words that defile the ear.

Will you vote that the tempters shall betray, And entice your boys to the evil way, That leads where the lost abide?

Nay! God forbid! In his name we pray, Destroy them not with your vote to-day For whom the Saviour died.

The ancient superstition of sailors about unlucky ships seems almost to have some foundation in case of the lost Dominican filibuster steamer Conserva. She had been in the Aspinwall trade, but had not proved profitable. Then she was seized and sold and refitted as man-of-war. On her trial trip she came near sinking, because some ports had been left open, and her crew deserted her as soon as she touched the land. Another crew was obtained and she set out, only to go down, with all on board, in the equinoctial storm.

A member of the New York assembly is said to be preparing a bill to incorporate the 400 who belong to first society in New York city. This is in order that the assembly may know who they are. Some of them are in the New York legislature. It is assumed that they are not capable of interpreting the needs of common people. They are therefore to be set up as an example. Unfortunate 400!

The interstate commerce commission has decided two points recently. One is that when a railroad company makes different rates for the same distances on different branches of its road, it must justify them by showing there is a difference in the cost of carrying on the different branches. Secondly, a company which has two routes between points cannot lawfully charge more for a shorter than for a longer distance on either.

Chicago wants an outside harbor along the lake side with piers for steamers and schooners. Ever since the great town ceased to be a swamp, vessels have passed up into the heart of the city by the branches of the Chicago river, that run through like great arteries. Drawbridges connected the streets, and vessels passed to and fro while the bridges were open, and the people waited. The precious time and money lost in this way can never be estimated. Chicago proposes to change it now.

It is said to be a triumph of the sentimentalists that the murderers, Mrs. Whiting, in Philadelphia, has been respited till April 29. The woman's rights people say, on the other hand, that no woman can justly be hanged until she is tried before a jury of women.

A second Canadian Pacific railroad is projected. It will pass over the route originally selected for the first road. It will be called the Western Transcontinental railroad. Its capital stock is \$50,000,000, with power to increase.

### INFLUENCE.

"Let your light so shine, etc."—Matt. 5:16

Stonewall News:

I saw a stately river,  
With current swift and bright,  
I sought for its source and found it  
Afar on a mountain height.  
But many a little brooklet  
Ran from its mountain side,  
It took to be the current,  
Of the river deep and wide.

So such of our lives is only  
A drop in the broad, deep sea  
Of life that is living ever  
The shores of eternity.  
And as one tiny brooklet  
Nigh to the river's side,  
So a life impulse may potent,  
The flood of the human tide.

And as one tiny pebble,  
If cast from the river shore,  
Doth make a tiny circle  
That widens more and more,  
And troubling the mighty current,  
Is left on the farther side,  
So one bad act may trouble  
Life's waters far and wide.

Then think of the life of others  
As long as your life endures,  
Remembering many a witness  
May repay his life from yours.  
Each is his brother's keeper,  
And none for self may live,  
We count the lives that nobly  
That help to others give.

## THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

—AUTHOR OF—

"HIDDEN GRAVES," "AMON KILBRIGHT—HIS ADVENTUROUS EXPERIENCES," "THE BEE MAN OF ORR," "THE CHRISTIAN WARRIOR," "THE LADY OF THE TIGER," "THE LATE MRS. NUTT," "THE HUNDRETH MAN," "THE CAST-ING AWAY OF MRS. LECHE AND MRS. ALBESKIRE," "THE DUNSTONS," ETC., ETC.

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(CONTINUED.)

The influence which for years had been exerted by the interests controlled by the men composing the syndicate had its effect in producing a popular confidence in the power of the members of the syndicate to conduct a war as successfully as they had conducted other gigantic enterprises. Therefore, although predictions of disaster came from many quarters, the American public appeared willing to wait with but moderate impatience for the result of this novel undertaking.

The government now proceeded to mass troops at important points on the northern frontier; forts were supplied with men and armaments; all coast defenses were put in the best possible condition; the navy was stationed at important ports, and work at the ship yards went on. But, without reference to all this, the work of the syndicate immediately began.

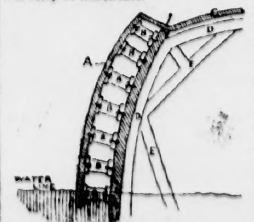
This body of men were of various politics and of various pursuits in life. But politics were no more regarded in the work they had undertaken than they would have been in the purchase of land or of railroad iron. No manifestoes of motives and intentions were issued to the public. The syndicate simply went to work. There could be no doubt that early success would be a direct profit to it, but there could also be no doubt that its success would be a vast benefit and profit, not only to the business enterprises in which these men were severally engaged, but to the business of the whole country. To save the United States from a dragging war, and to save themselves from the effects of it, were the prompting motives for the formation of the syndicate.

Without hesitation, the syndicate determined that the war in which it was about to engage should be one of defense by means of offense. Such a war must necessarily be quick and effective; and with all the force of their fortunes, their minds and their bodies, its members went to work to wage this war quickly and effectively.

All known inventions and improvements in the art of war had been thoroughly considered by the syndicate and by the eminent specialists whom it had enlisted in its service. Certain recently perfected engines of war, novel in nature, were the exclusive property of the syndicate. It was known or surmised in certain quarters that the syndicate had secured possession of important warlike inventions, but what they were and how they acted was a secret carefully guarded and protected.

The first step of the syndicate was to purchase from the United States government a number of small war vessels. These were of medium size and in good condition, but they were of an old-fashioned type, and it had not been considered expedient to put them in commission. This action caused surprise and disappointment in many quarters. It had been supposed that the syndicate, through its agents, scattered all over the world, would immediately acquire, by purchase or lease, a fleet of fine ironclads culled from various maritime powers. But the syndicate having no intention of involving, or attempting to involve, other countries in this quarrel, paid no attention to public opinion, and went to work in its own way.

Its vessels, eight of which were on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific, were rapidly prepared for the peculiar service in which they were to be engaged. The result of the syndicate's work was great, and in a very short time several of their vessels, already heavily plated with steel, were furnished with an additional outside armor, formed of strips of elastic steel, each reaching from the gunwales nearly to the surface of the water. These strips, about a foot wide, and placed an inch or two apart, were each backed by several powerful air buffers, so that a ball striking one or more of them would be deprived of much of its momentum. The experiments upon the steel spring and buffers adopted by the syndicate showed that the force of the heaviest cannonading was almost deadened by the powerful elasticity of this armor.



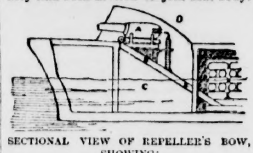
SECTIONAL VIEW OF SIDE OF REPELLENT. A, spring; B, tank; C, air buffer; D, bomb; E, loading chamber; F, bomb proof hood to gun.

of but one gun, of large caliber, placed on the forward deck, and protected by a bomb proof covering. Each vessel was manned by a captain and crew from the merchant service, from whom no warlike duties were expected. The fighting operations were in charge of a small body of men, composed of two or three scientific specialists and some practical gunners and their assistants. A few bomb proof canopies and a curved steel deck completed the defenses of the vessel.

Besides equipping this little navy, the syndicate set about the construction of certain sea-going vessels of an extraordinary kind. So great were the facilities at its command, and so thorough and complete its methods, that ten or a dozen shipyards and foundries were set to work simultaneously to build one of these ships. In a marvelously short time the syndicate possessed several of them ready for action.

These vessels became technically known as "crabs." They were not large, and the only part of them which projected above the water, was the middle of an elliptical deck, slightly convex, and heavily mailed with ribs of steel. These vessels were fitted with electric engines of extraordinary power, and were capable of great speed. At their bows, fully protected by the overhanging deck, was the machinery by which their peculiar work was to be accomplished. The syndicate intended to confine itself to marine operations, and for the present it was contented with these two classes of vessels.

The armament of each of the large vessels, as has been said before, consisted of a single gun of long range, and the ammunition was confined entirely to a new style of projectile, which had never yet been used in warfare. The material and construction of this projectile were known only to three members of the syndicate, who had invented and perfected it, and it was on account of their possession of this secret that they had been invited to join that body.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF REPELLENT'S BOW, SHOWING: A, gigantic gun used in projecting the instantaneous motor; B, incline elevator used in loading gun; C, loading chamber; D, bomb proof hood to gun.

This projectile was not, in the ordinary sense of the word, an explosive, and was named by its inventors "The Instantaneous Motor." It was discharged from an ordinary cannon, but no gunpowder or other explosive compound was used to propel it. The bomb possessed in itself the necessary power of propulsion, and the gun was used merely to give it the proper direction.

These bombs were cylindrical in form, and pointed at the forward end. They were filled with hundreds of small tubes, each radiating outward from a central line. These in the middle third of the bomb pointed directly outward, while those in its front portion were inclined forward at a right angle, and those in the rear portion backward at the same angle. One tube at the end of the bomb, and pointing directly backward, furnished the motive power.

Each of these tubes could exert a force sufficient to move an ordinary train of passenger cars on rails, and this power could be exerted instantaneously, so that the difference in time in the starting of a train at one end of the mile and its arrival at the other would not be appreciable. The difference in concussionary force between a train moving at the rate of a mile in two minutes, or even one minute, and another train which moves a mile in an instant, can easily be imagined.

In these bombs those tubes which might direct their powers downward or laterally upon the earth were capable of instantaneously propelling every portion of solid ground or rock to a distance of two or three hundred yards, while the particles of objects on the surface of the earth were instantaneously removed to a far greater distance. The tube which propelled the bomb was of a force graduated according to circumstances, and it would carry a bomb to as great a distance as accurate observation for purposes of aim could be made. Its force was brought into action while in the cannon by means of electricity, while the same effect was produced in the other tubes by the concussion of the steel head against the object aimed at.

What gave the tubes their power was the jealously guarded secret. The method of aiming was as novel as the bomb itself. In this process nothing depended on the eyesight of the gunner; the person operating the gun was pointed directly outward, while those in the other tubes by the concussion of the steel head against the object aimed at.

graduated scales; there was an instrument which was acted upon by the dip, rise or roll of the vessel, and which showed at any moment the position of the gun with reference to the plane of the sea surface.

Before the discharge of the cannon an observation was taken by one of the scientific men which accurately determined the distance to the object to be aimed at, and reference to a carefully prepared mathematical table showed to what points on the graduated scales the gun should be adjusted; and the instant that the muzzle of the cannon was in the position that it was when the observation was taken a button was touched, and the bomb was instantaneously placed on the spot aimed at. The exactness with which the propelling force of the bomb could be determined was an important factor in this method of aiming.

As soon as three of the spring armored vessels and five crabs were completed, the syndicate felt itself ready to begin operations. It included time. The vessels had been covered with American and British merchantmen hastening homeward, or to friendly ports, before the actual commencement of hostilities. But all had not been fortunate enough to reach safety within the limits of time allowed, and several American merchantmen had been already captured by fast British cruisers.

The members of the syndicate well understood that if a war was to be carried on as they desired, they must strike the first real blow. Comparatively speaking, a very short time had elapsed since the declaration of war, and the opportunity to strike the first blow was still open. It was in order to make this initiative that, in the early hours of a July morning, two of the syndicate's armored vessels, each accompanied by a crab, steamed out of a New England port, and headed for the point on the Canadian coast where it had been decided to open the campaign.

The vessels of the syndicate had no individual names. The spring armored ships were termed "repeleers," and were numbered, and the crabs were known by the letters of the alphabet. Each repeleer was in charge of a director of naval operations; and the whole naval force of the syndicate was under the command of a director-in-chief. On this momentous occasion this officer was on board of Repeleer No. 1, and commanded the little fleet.

The repeleers had never been vessels of great speed, and their present armor of steel strips, the lower portion of which was frequently under water, considerably retarded their progress, but each of them was taken on about five miles away from the beachlands on either side of the mouth of the harbor could plainly be seen. It had been decided that Repeleer No. 1 should begin operations. Accordingly, that vessel steamed about a mile nearer the harbor, accompanied by Crab A. The other repeleer and crab remained in their first position, ready to act in case they should be needed.

The approach of two vessels, evidently men-of-war, and carrying the American flag, was perceived from the forts and redoubts at the mouth of the harbor, and the news quickly spread to the city and to the vessels in port. Intense excitement ensued on land and water, among the citizens of the place as well as its defenders. Every man who had a post of duty was instantly at it; and in less than half an hour the British man-of-war Scarborough, which had been lying at anchor a short distance outside the harbor, came steaming out to meet the enemy. There were other naval vessels in port, but they required more time to be put in readiness for action.

As soon as the approach of Scarborough was perceived by Repeleer No. 1, a boat bearing a white flag was lowered from that vessel and was rapidly rowed toward the British ship. When the latter saw the boat coming she lay to, and waited its arrival. A note was delivered to the captain of the Scarborough, in which it was stated that the syndicate, which had undertaken on the part of the United States the conduct of the war between that country and Great Britain, was now prepared to demand the surrender of this city, with its forts and defenses, and all vessels within its harbor; and, as a first step, the immediate surrender of the vessel to the commander of which this note was delivered.

The overwhelming effrontery of this demand caused the commander of the Scarborough to doubt whether he had to deal with a raving lunatic or a blustering fool; but he informed the person in charge of the flag of true fact that he would give him fifteen minutes in which to get back to his vessel, and that he would then open the fire upon that craft. The men who rowed the little boat were not men-of-war's men, and were unaccustomed to duties of this kind. In eight minutes they had reached their vessel and were safe on board.

Just seven minutes afterward the first shot came from the Scarborough. It passed over Repeleer No. 1, and that vessel, instead of applying, immediately steamed nearer her adversary. The director-in-chief desired to determine the effect of an active cannonade upon the new armor, and therefore ordered the vessel placed in such a position that the Englishman might have the best opportunity for using it as a target.



## Sunday School Lessons.

In this country where settlement is so general and many have no frequent opportunities of attending public worship, our Bible Lessons will be of great help to the study of one set portion of Scripture for each Sunday. The head of the family should collect its members around him, and if possible, sing some hymn or psalm; then read the portion of Scripture set for the day, take up each verse and let each child explain its meaning. The comments on the lesson will give all help to understand the interesting and valuable lessons in answering questions. This should not, however, be allowed to interfere with the time to attend to preparing services as frequently as possible. To the regular Sunday school teacher and scholar our Bible Study column is commended by experience.

### THE LORDS SUPPER.

LESSON VII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 19.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xiv, 12-26—Comment Verses 22-24—Golden Text, Luke xli, 19—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.)

12. "The first day of unleavened bread, when they killed the pasover." The last day on earth in a mortal body had come, this night He would keep the pasover with His disciples, and on the morrow be crucified. Christ our pasover sacrificed for us (I Cor. v, 7) and He went forward calmly, unwaveringly, knowing every step of the way before Him. It was over fourteen hundred years since the first pasover was kept that night in Egypt, when by the blood of a lamb the first born of Israel were saved from death and the nation brought forth from their bondage by the outstretched arm of Jehovah, and now the Lamb of God to whom every sacrifice from the beginning pointing is about to be slain, whose blood saves from eternal death all to whom it is applied, and who shall yet accomplish for Israel a greater deliverance than that from Egypt. Let every teacher study carefully the story of the pasover and unleavened bread in Ex. xii and teach the scholars to wait with them in its future fulfillment in the Kingdom of God.

13. "He sendeth forth two of his disciples." Just as when He wanted the ass (chap. xi, 1), but this time we know whom He sent, for La. xlii, 8, says it was Peter and John; He may have sent the same two on the previous occasion, but we are not told. He sendeth whom He will, and where He will, and every disciple is expected to be ready and promptly obey, willing to be sent anywhere and just as willing to be passed by and see another sent; the last is sometimes the hardest.

"Go ye into the city, and there shall meet you a man bearing a pitcher of water, follow him." All things are naked and open to His eyes. He is acquainted with all our words and ways (Heb. iv, 13; Ps. cxxxix, 1-6); it would help us to remember this. Just as I told him, he told Saul that morning when he should murder that day, and he would be carrying, what they would give him and say to him, so our Lord could tell us every morning all the events of the day that is before us, let the heart be open and let us be, that whatever may come to us we shall say, "Now my Saviour knew this beforehand, He has permitted this and I will be still and hear His voice and see what He will do."

14. "The Master said, where is the guest chamber where I shall eat the pasover with my disciples?" What a privilege to prepare a room for Jesus and welcome Him and His disciples to it, what a privilege to let Him have the use of our hearts and our hands, but how slow we are to see it. Jesus knew that man's heart, and knew that he would gladly provide the guest chamber and therefore sent the disciples to him. Does He see that we daily wait and watch for opportunities to serve Him?

15. "He will show you a large upper room furnished and prepared; there make ready for us." This indicates that the search for and willing service, he did not do as little as he could; he did not say, "Well, if I give the use of a room that is all I can expect of me, but that Mary in the previous lesson, he did all that he could, he cringed and came prepared room. Jesus gave Him, He all, for us; unless we cheerfully place all we are and have at His service it is a proof that we do not know or appreciate His love to us.

16. "His disciples went forth and came into the city, and found as He had said unto them; and they made ready the pasover." When we obey Him we will always find it just as He says; there is nothing so safe and sure and glorious as to tell Him and obey God. If we are willing and obedient we shall obtain the good of the land (Isa. i, 19).

17. "And in the evening He cometh with the twelve." One of them had just heard the spirit of murder, for he had been to the chief priests and agreed with them for a sum of money to betray Him unto them (vs. 10, 11); yet He continues with the twelve as one of them, not thinking that the searcher of hearts saw his every step and knew his every word and act. How many are like him today and yet continue among the number of the professed followers of Jesus!

18. "And as they sat and did eat, Jesus said, Verily I say unto you, one of you which eateth with Me shall betray Me." If you would have the complete record, read between the last verse and this one Luke xlii, 15-18; John xlii, 1-17, and prayfully ponder the things written there concerning the kingdom of God and the present need of cleanliness, humility and loving ministry to others.

19. "They began to be sorrowful, and to say unto Him one by one, and said, 'Lord, I do not betray thee.' Luke and John tell us that they began to inquire among themselves, doubting of whom He spake. What a testimony to the devilish skill of Jesus that he could be for three years a thief and hypocrite and these eleven not find it out and perhaps not suspect it, on the other hand what a glorious testimony to the long suffering and wondrous love of Jesus that He bore so patiently with this wicked one and never in any way indicated to the others what he was.

20. "He answered and said unto them, It is one of the twelve that dipeth with me in the dish." If all dipped, it is one who can eat with me and yet kill me, which would be the breaking of the most solemn vow of friendship

and fidelity. Matthew says, "he that dipeth his hand with me in the dish," which might imply that Jesus was sitting or reclining near to Jesus, he also tells us that Judas then said, "Master, is it I?" to which Jesus replied, "Thou hast said," thus finally pointing him out before them all, for the time had come, as it will surely come, sooner or later, to all like him. For further light on this particular moment at the feast read John xiii, 24-30.

21. "Good were it for that man if he had never been born." Then, plainly, it is better never to be born than to profess to belong to Christ and be a hypocrite.

22. "And as they did eat, Jesus took bread, and blessed, and brake it, and gave to them, and said, Take, eat; this is my body." We conclude from John xiii, 30, that Judas had at this time gone out, and now that the pasover sacrifice was about to receive its grand fulfillment the future fulfillment in the kingdom of God, which is to be observed by His followers till he come again (I Cor. xi, 26, 28, 29). "And He took the cup, and gave, and he said unto them, This is my blood of the new testament which is shed for many." After all, instead of the bread, then He passed to each the wine, bidding them drink of it, and telling them that it was His blood shed for the remission of sins. The smallest child can understand that when Jesus said, "I am the door," "I am the vine," "I am the morning star," that He did not mean that He was a real door, or vine, or star, such as all children see and know about, but that He was in some respects like them, and was wise which He gave to His disciples and which they ate and drank, and not in any sense His real flesh and blood, any more than He was a real wooden door or vine.

### JESUS BETRAYED.

LESSON VIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 26.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xiv, 43-54—Comment Verses 48-50—Golden Text, Luke xli, 48—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.)

43. "And immediately, while He yet spake, They were in Gethsemane, whither Jesus had gone after the supper. Entering the garden He left eight of the disciples and took Peter, James and John a little farther with Him; then withdrawing Himself a little farther even from them, He knelt down, fell on His face and prayed: He prayed earnestly, His sweat as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground. (Heb. xlii, 44). He offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears. (Heb. v, 7). Three times He prayed, saying the same words, returning to the disciples after each prayer, and each time finding them asleep. When He returned from praying the third time He added the words of verse 42: "Rise up, let us go; lo, he that betrayeth Me is at hand." And they laid their hands on Him and led Him to the opening scene of our lesson.

"Cometh Judas, one of the twelve." It was not the ungodly, irreligious world that had Him so wanted to kill Him, for the common people heard Him gladly (Mark xii, 37); but it was the leading religious people who were planning His death; it was not even one of them who betrayed Him, but, in fact, Judas. (One of you? "One of you? of the twelve." (vs. 18, 20). Was not such treatment enough to break His heart? Is there anything like it among His professed followers today? Is there any taint of it in you?

44. "And he that betrayed Him had given them a token, . . ." Judas, having received a band of men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither with lanterns and torches and weapons (John xviii, 3), and he had instructed them that the one whom they would see Him kiss was he whom they were to take and lead away safely.

45. "And as soon as he was come, he goeth straightway to Him, and saith, Master, and kissed Him." Read before this verse in John xviii, 4-9, how Jesus went forth to meet them saying, "Whom seek ye?" and how when He said "I am," they all went backward and fell to the ground, and how He cared for the eleven disciples who He yielded Himself to the band who had come to arrest Him. Then Judas kissed Him, so, one has said, "How coolly deliberate, deeply hypocritical, diabolically malicious. See what Satan can do and God can suffer."

46. "And they laid their hands on him and took Him." What unholiness to lay upon the Holy One; criminals worthy to die eternal death, laying hold upon their judge who was ready to pardon them; sinners needing salvation, bold upon the only one who could save them; that they might put Him out of the way; man, the creature, laying hold upon God the creator, because they hated Him; was there ever such a sight? They took Him, not because they were able, but only because He suffered them.

47. "And one of them that stood by drew a sword, and smote a servant of the high priest, and cut off his ear." John xviii, 10, says that Simon Peter did it, and that the servant's name was Malchus; Luke xxi, 51, says that Jesus touched his ear and healed him; and Matt. xxvi, 50-54, says that Jesus told the disciples that they that take the sword perish with the sword and that if it was necessary He could call and receive from His Father more than a legion of angels for each of them, but if this protected and delivered how would the Scriptures be fulfilled? 48. "And Jesus answered and said unto them, Are ye come out as against a thief, with swords and with staves to take me?" Both Matthew and Luke record the same question. Let some father or mother say how they would feel the law should send the officers to arrest their son as a thief, he being innocent. Let teachers tell their scholars if they think both how they have felt and a feel when accused of something of which they knew they were not guilty. If ever we are shamefully treated or spoken against, let us think of Jesus and be patient for His sake.

49. "I was daily with you in the temple teaching, and ye have not taken me; but this is your hour and your power of darkness." Such scriptures were being and about to be fulfilled as Psalm xlii and Isa. liii, 1-7, and His comfort as He took up to His Father was, "Thou hast known my sorrows and my shame, and my dishonor. Mine adversaries are all before Thee." (Ps. lxxiii, 19). If people would say and do openly the things that Jesus said and they say and

do behind one's back and in the dark, it would seem as if we could better refuse and resist them; but then we would not have the fellowship with Jesus in His sufferings which we have by being treated as He was. Let us remember that if we would be "His faithful followers" we must not expect better treatment than He received; and that while in the world we have tribulation, in Him we will always have peace. (John xvi, 33).

50. "And they all forsook Him and fled." Thus His words came true, and the sheep of the flock were scattered (Matt. xxi, 31; see also, vs. 57). He looked for some to pity, but there was none, and for comforters but found none. (Ps. lxxix, 30).

51, 52. "And there followed Him a certain young man, having a linen cloth cast about his naked body; . . ." Because Mark is the only one who records this incident, some think that Mark himself was the young man; that he had been awakened by the passing mob, and hastily throwing a sheet around him, had followed them, and now ventured to interpose on behalf of Jesus, or at least go with Him, but the mob laying hold of him, he left the linen cloth and fled from them. Peter had said that though he should die with Him, he would not in any wise deny Him (vs. 31), but we know how that turned out, and now Peter with the rest had forsaken Him. This young man seems to be more courageous than all the disciples by following Jesus in this dark time.

53. "And they led Jesus away to the high priest." John xviii, 12, says that they bound Him and led him away; see, also, Luke xxi, 37, 38. "As a lamb that is led to the slaughter." Think of their binding the hands that were ever stretched forth to bless, the hands that brought health to the lame, sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, and that took the little children up in His arms and blessed them, what had those hands ever done that they should be thus bound, and why does He not exert just a little of the power He gave to Samson and burst those wretched cords and slay His enemies? Do you ask why? Then hear the answer and cause every Sunday school scholar to hear it: "For your sake He suffered it, for your sake He let them bind Him and lead Him as a lamb to the slaughter, for your sake He let them crucify Him, that you by His sufferings might be delivered from the wrath to come and made a child of God, a joint heir with Jesus Christ." As a lamb that is led to the slaughter, if so, how much gratitude do you show Him; how much faith and joy can you cheerfully bear for His sake, how much patience have you with those who do you wrong by word or deed?

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FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1889.

### PAST FINDING OUT.

The ways of the average politician are just finding out. They are many of them most valiant gentlemen—when the enemy has no show for getting at them. It will be remembered that when Hon. Mr. Dewdney was Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest and Indian Commissioner, that Opposition politicians always had some startling development to spring upon the House of Commons annually about the bad management of Indian affairs. If they could not find some rotten pork or bad flour to howl about they would unearth an extravagant tool chest or something of that sort to do duty for a slander on Mr. Dewdney. All this time the hon. gentlemen was a Lieutenant-Governor and of course could not reply. But a change has come over the spirit of the dream of the average Oppositionist. Mr. Dewdney is now Minister of the Interior and has a seat in Parliament. Though he is not a very ready public debater, he knows all about the details not only of the Ottawa office of the Indian Department but also of the smallest treaty reserve in the most remote corner of the Territories. Therefore there was no chance to trump up some alleged scandal at the recent session of Parliament because Mr. Dewdney was right there with the information to give an effectual reply to any charges that might be brought forward. It appeared as if the valor of the average Opposition politician had oozed out of his finger ends. They were as dumb as oysters when the estimates for the Indian Department were going through the House. Mr. Dewdney's triumph over his enemies is remarkable. He has lived down prejudice and the most bitter enmity, and stands high in the confidence of the country.

### REUFLING BLUSTER.

Just as we said two weeks ago the Regina Journal cannot stand criticism, and has spit out some of its zealous bile because it could not in a manly way take the sound drubbing we gave it for turning traitor to the cause of Prohibition. It is enough to make a horse laugh to read in the Journal about "rough handling," "montebankism," "pity," "ignorance," etc. That is about the way the fit lady bullies talks when he is lost for argument, after having tackled the wrong party, who quietly administers to him a thorough chastisement. The Journal calls it "montebankism" and "gorilla warfare."

warfare" to advocate Prohibition before party, but the common sense Prohibitionists know too well that that is the only way to secure the overthrow of the liquor traffic. Our contemporary also calls it "ignorance" to say that Prohibition is the foremost issue to be decided at the next elections to the Northwest Legislature. THE PROGRESS at all events is not afraid to fight it out in that line, and expects to be sneered at just the way the Journal has been doing, though Prohibitionists expected more from its loud professions.

If you never read a story before you should read "The Great War Syndicate," the first instalment of which we gave last week. It is one of the most remarkable literary productions of modern times. It is highly interesting, political, cleverly written and will frequently cause you to break into a laugh, if you can appreciate true humor. The incidents upon which the story is founded are supposed to have occurred on the Canadian seaboard on account of the fisheries dispute. The most fastidious taste cannot find anything objectionable in it. Read it.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

On the 1st day of April, 1889, an ordinance respecting the registration of births, marriages and deaths, came into force. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has at the last meeting of the Advisory Board appointed division registrars for each electoral division to carry out the provisions of said ordinance. By the said ordinance the father of any child born in the Territories or in case of his death or absence the mother, or in case of the death or inability of both parents any person standing in the place of the parents or if there is no such person then the occupier of the house or tenement in which to his knowledge the child was born or the nurse present at the birth shall within 30 days from the date of the birth, give notice thereof to the registrar of the division in which the child was born giving as far as possible the date of birth, name, sex, name or surname of the father and mother and rank or profession of the father with such additional information as may be required by the Registrar-General from time to time. Every clergyman, minister or other person authorized by law to celebrate marriages shall be required to report every marriage he celebrates to the registrar of the division within which the marriage is celebrated, within 30 days from the date of the marriage and in order to better enable the clergyman, minister or other person to make the report as aforesaid he shall be furnished by the division registrar of the division with blank forms containing the particulars required. The occupier of the house or tenement in which a death takes place or if the occupier be the person who has died then some one of the persons residing in the house in which the death took place or if the death has not taken place within a house then any person present at the death or having any knowledge of the circumstances attending the same or the Coroner attending any inquest held on such person shall before the interment of the body supply to the division registrar of the division in which the death took place according to his or her knowledge or belief, particulars of name and surname of deceased, date of death, sex, age, rank or profession, where born, certified cause of death and duration of illness, name of physician if any and religious denomination and every registrar shall without fee or reward deliver to any person requiring the same for the purpose of burial a certificate of such registration. Every minister or any person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service unless he has such certificate shall make a return of the death with the particulars within 7 days after the burial unless within the time aforesaid the

minister or other person gives to the registrar a written notice under his hand stating as to his knowledge, information and belief the name and residence of the deceased and the date and place at which the burial took place, without or with any of the other particulars. Every duly qualified medical practitioner who shall be last in attendance during the last illness of any person shall within 10 days after having notice or knowledge of the death of such person transmit to the registrar of the division in which the death took place a certificate under his signature of the cause of death according to the form to be provided by the said registrar and it shall be the duty of every such medical practitioner to apply to the division registrar for blank forms for that purpose.

Every superintendent or caretaker of any cemetery or burial ground, whether public or private permitting any dead body to be interred in the grounds over which he has charge, unless he receives a certificate from the registrar of the division in which such death took place that the particulars have been duly registered, shall give to the division registrar within seven days after the burial, a written notice under his hand stating according to his knowledge, information and belief, the name and residence of the deceased and the date and place at which the death and burial took place.

Any person required to report birth, marriages, deaths and burials who refuses or wilfully neglects to do so within the times aforesaid shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$50 and costs. The registration divisions are the same as the electoral divisions for the Legislative Assembly. In another column we give a list of the division registrars.

McLeod Gazette: The Regina Leader in its past connection with the public printing of the Territories, has been pretty generally criticised, and not without very good reason. In an article on this matter our contemporary says, "at no time were they (the prices) high enough to enable the office doing the work to make a profit." The Qu'Appelle Progress, which has done work for the North-West government from time to time, has looked into the matter and flatly contradicts the Leader. In support of what it says, the Progress says that it did work for \$2 a page which the Leader got \$2.82 for and yet made a profit at the lower figure. The Progress claims that any printing office would soon amass a fortune if kept steadily employed at half the rate the Leader receives per page for the N. W. T's Gazette. But supposing the Leader is telling the truth when it says that the office never made a profit on any of its government work, a statement which we don't for a moment believe, what kind of a way is that to do business? What kind of business men must be at the head of the Leader establishment? If the Leader don't make any profit, what is the use of doing the work? Surely that would be a very dog-in-the-manger policy. But of course the Leader makes a big profit, and has made all along. That is the only thing that has enabled that paper to exist at all.

On White Island, a suburb of Tonawanda, men engaged in excavating a cellar dug up eleven very peculiar skeletons. The bones to whom the skull belonged could not have differed greatly from an ape either in appearance or intellect. The accompanying thigh bones were abnormally long and very slender, and there attached thirteen ribs on a side. The shoulder blades are entirely lacking. Many members of the Buffalo Academy on Natural Science think the long-expected "missing link" has at last been found.

### "I WAS SUFFERING."

Says S. S. Shieffelt, of Kings'ly, Minn., "I was weak and lost of appetite, with a severe headache, and could receive no food. My first bottle of Dr. Cass' Kidney & Bladder Pills enabled me to walk about the house, and when I had taken the second bottle I found myself entirely cured."

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A gentleman closely connected with the Dominion Cabinet, whose position enables him to know exactly what is going on, said to-day that Hon. Mr. Chapleau in a few days would be transferred from his present portfolio of Secretary of State to that of Railways and Canals, vice the late Hon. Mr. Pope, and that Colby will be sworn in as Secretary of State. "There is no doubt but what this is correct," he added. "Chapleau is certainly entitled to promotion, and would have obtained it long since had his health not been so bad. The position taken by Colby in the Jesuit debate, his long connection with the party and the fact that he represents the district of the late Mr. Pope, are all reasons given for his promotion. The Government also select Colby so as to give him an opportunity of proving the allegations made by him that the stand taken by the Government on the Jesuit question is approved of by the Protestants of Stanstead and of Townships generally. It is understood that the Government expects to prove by the result of the bye-election of Compton and then of Stanstead that their policy is approved of by the Protestants of Quebec." Chapleau will not need to stand for re-election.

Premier Mercier and Cure LaBelle have returned from St. Hyacinthe, where they have been attending the annual celebration of the union of St. Joseph. At the mass on Sunday morning Premier Mercier wore the almost regal uniform of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, conferred on him by the Pope, the highest Papal decoration conferred on a civilian in America. It consists of white silk stockings, white cloth pants trimmed with red, a green silk vest, a la Louis XV., red mantle, large hat with white feathers, breast plate, diamonds and brilliants, and a sword.

The committee appointed at Montreal to take action re the Jesuit question was made permanent, and a delegation of fifteen appointed to attend the Toronto convention in June. The intention is to persist in following up the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates act, but the work will continue even after the conclusion of that matter. It will be their object to watch closely that the rights of the Protestant minority are not infringed upon by the Catholic majority, and especially to prevent any encroachment on the part of the Jesuit order.

Rev. A. Gaudier, of Toronto, speaking in Edinburgh recently, said that perhaps while the dull and heavy man might be able to drink through a life-time and never be seen the worse of drink, the bright, energetic, and nervously strong young man who was well fitted to make his mark in the world, if he began to drink got tripped up and became in too many cases a miserable drunkard.

Prof. Laidlaw says he knows no book not specially written to advocate temperance which gives so many warnings against the use of strong drink as the Bible. He holds that whether for the statesman, the professional man, the man of business, or the artisan, abstinence is best, and as for the minister of religion his course of duty is plain.

Until recently the poor Africans at the Diamond Fields have been ruined through drink; but now, with their own consent, they are shut up by the law in large areas of enclosed grounds called compounds, where they can obtain all the necessities of life, but no intoxicating liquors.

Whiskey, which five hundred years ago was chiefly used as a medicine, was originally manufactured exclusively in Scotland, the term being confined to the liquor distilled in the Highlands from barley.

—Buy your wall paper at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall. Try a bottle of Mr. Brydon's cleanser for removing stains and grease spots from clothing, carpets, etc.

## Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

### CLERK'S OFFICE.

### NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of

BY-LAW NO. 115

Of the Council: All persons carrying on the calling of a Keeper of a

BILLIARD, POOL or BAGATTELLE TABLE.

In the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle will require a license under the provisions of said By-law.

Application to be made with the Clerk, By order,

A. M. McLANE, Clerk.

Qu'Appelle, May 11, 1889.

## Evans Bros. Pianos,

INGERSOLL, ONT.

FINE TONE, FINE FINISH, EASY TOUCH.

### THE UNEQUALLED

## DOHERTY ORGAN

Call and Examine Goods

AT

G. H. V. Bullock's Store, Qu'Appelle.

### SINTALUTA

## Best Wheat Market

ON THE LINE.

## C. G. BOOTHE,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE,

Crockery, Glassware, etc.

### POST OFFICE STORE

## NEW BAKERY.

### A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE

## BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

## R. JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

Agriculture Implements.

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards,

WAGONS, ETC.

### LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

## Sale of Farm Lands

AND TOWN PROPERTY.

In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

### UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize

Are requested to send full particulars of property with lowest selling prices to

C. E. CULLEN, Or R. DUNDAS STREET, Assiniboia, Qu'Appelle Station, N. W. T.



## Newsy Notes.

### The Week's News Boiled down for Progress Readers.

Sir Charles Tupper sailed for Liverpool yesterday.

Sir John Macdonald will sail for England May 23.

Francis Laurent, while drunk, shot his wife in the neck and hip. He was arrested. The woman may die.

J. C. Kennedy's furniture factory at Owen Sound was burned on the 13th inst. Loss, \$7,000; insurance, \$3,000.

John L. Sullivan was arrested at Montreal on the evening of the 13th inst. for trying to murder his wife. The woman was badly cut.

An inquest is being held on the remains of Harry Meek, found on the Kingston & Pembroke railway track. Foul play is suspected.

While drilling for water on the new asylum farm near Mimico, the men struck a rich vein of natural gas at a depth of 465 ft., which increases as they go deeper.

It is said George Gooderham has purchased all the interest of the other legatees in the Gooderham & Worts' estate, the largest distillery in Canada, and will take possession in a few days.

On Sunday morning at Trenton, Picton county, N. S., Mrs. Hopkins left the house to milk the cows. While away one of the children tried to light a fire with kerosene and set the house afire. The youngest child, aged two, was roasted to death.

W. Kemmler, for murdering his paramour, Mrs. Tillie Seigler, on the 29th March last, has been sentenced to die by electricity within the walls of Auburn prison, during the week commencing June 24th. This is the first sentence under the new law since its enactment.

James Beebe Smith, local editor of the Republican, Springfield, Mass., was shot and instantly killed at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., by his brother-in-law, R. B. Sturtevant, at the home of his father-in-law, W. F. Sturtevant, of Elliott street. He was mistaken for a burglar.

A conspiracy against the Russian government, which implicates a number of military officers, has been discovered at St. Petersburg by secret agents. Numerous arrests have been made, some of high officers. Incriminating documents have been seized and a number of dynamite bombs found.

The approaching session of the Grand Orange lodge of British North America promises to be the largest meeting of the kind ever held in Canada, a full representation from every province being expected. A large and influential committee will be appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of delegates.

When the Atlantic express arrived at Port Arthur on the 14th, the bakeman of the train, James Duncan, was missing. A telegram was received that his body was found at Kaministiquia station, 27 miles from here, shortly after the express passed that point. His head was smashed in and death was instantaneous. It is supposed he accidentally fell off the train.

Harry Aghazy, the Hebrew swindler, has been committed for trial at Toronto on a charge of having defrauded Mrs. C. W. Gauthier, of Windsor, out of \$100. The evidence was most conclusive, though only one case was heard against him. When the prisoner is brought up next month for trial, however, there will be several indictments preferred against him.

### QUICK TIME—48 HOURS.

"I always use Hagar's Pectoral Balsam for colds and it cannot be beaten. It has always cured me within 48 hours, which no other medicine will do, and I always keep a bottle by me." These words from Chester Miller, Leary, Ont., prove efficacy of a popular preparation.

### The Immortal 400.

The foundations of society threaten to be broken up. A bitter quarrel has occurred between two leaders of the 400 people who compose the only fashionable society of New York. It threatens to split the set. The quarrel is over the coming centennial quadrille. There are heart-burnings, there are sleepless nights. There is whitening hair, there is nervous prostration.

One great leader has informed the other that "such language from you to me, sir, cannot be tolerated." There is a story, probably not true, that the founder of the noble family of one of the leaders was a waif, picked up from a shipwreck. The devout Long Islanders, seeing in the child thus saved a direct manifestation of divine Providence, named him Preserved Fish, and from him the noble family is descended.

But if now the mighty 400 split in two, some unworthy miscreants whose own fathers, instead of their grandfathers, were in trade, may slip into first society unawares. The government at Washington would then no longer live, as Garfield said, though possibly God might still reign by special favor of some of the 400.

It was said some time ago that the 400 were full, and there were no vacancies and no more would be a limited. Since then, however, Mrs. Cleveland has been permitted to succeed in. The verdict was "Well admit her, though she is rather provincial in dress and manner."

### Journalists as Diplomats.

A journalist ought to look before as well as behind. He ought to bear in mind that some day he may want to be a foreign minister, and comport himself with corresponding dignity, otherwise there will be times when the iron enters great journalists' souls and they could almost wish there was a law in this country abridging the liberty of the press. When Mr. Allen Thomson Rice desired to flay anybody alive in his North American Review, he caused it to be done by somebody who signed the name of Arthur Richmond. But who Arthur Richmond was, the world knew not. But he has not been forgotten. Perhaps, now that Mr. Rice is set down for Russia, that mysterious individual will take hold and edit the North American Review.

Then there are Mr. Reid, Mr. Halstead and Mr. Eugene Schuyler. If Mr. Reid's paper had not sided with Ireland, he might have been acceptable as minister to England. If Mr. Halstead had not whirled his ponderous battle ax so dangerously near the scalps of Republican senators it would not now have assumed the shape of a boomerang. If Mr. Eugene Schuyler's pen had not been so sarcastic, he might this moment have been resting gracefully in the chair of the assistant secretary of state and adorning all he touched.

The merry comedy of "Box and Cox," at which all the world has laughed, was written by John Madison Morton. He is now a very old man and poor. He is spending his declining years in the London Charter House, the asylum in which Thackeray's gentle old Col. Newcome answered softly "adum" and breathed his last. Henry Irving, in London, will give a performance for the aged dramatist. Americans, too, ought to take it up. We should have theatrical entertainments here for the same purpose. A single performance of "Box and Cox" in nearly all our large cities would net a sum that would soothe the dying days of the kindly old play writer.

It looks as though the failure of the Paris copper trust might even have a political bearing. It has weakened for the time the credit of France. Russia, Austria and Italy are borrowers. France was a lender. The war preparations of Russia and Italy will be hindered for a time. They will be less civil to France. The equilibrium of Europe has been disturbed for lighter causes than this.

A nice point in legal ethics is now discussed in England. It is how far a lawyer, in the employment of the government as such, may engage in private practice. The question has been raised by the action of Sir Richard Webster, who, while attorney general for the crown, acted also as counsel for The London Times against Parnell. The question is one that has often been discussed in America. Here the attorney general of the administration would be severely condemned by public opinion who would act as counsel in a case so nearly touching, though indirectly, the government as the Parnell case did in England. Probably Sir Richard Webster himself by this time wishes he had staid out of it.

The two and three column editorial of the British newspaper on the subject of the inquiry of speculation is in order again since the copper syndicate's failure. But it is not America that catches it this time. The British newspaper is, like the British matron, tremendous on moral lecturing.

### Teacher Wanted,

FOR BONNYCASTLE SCHOOL, near Fort Qu'Appelle, First or Second Class Certificate, to commence teaching at once. Write, stating salary, to J. F. VIDAL, Katepwe, Assn.

Qu'Appelle May 8th, 1899.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE.

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes!

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From \$1 up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

P. E. DURST

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

QU'APPELLE.

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES,

ETC., ETC.

Particular Attention

Paid to Repairing all kinds of Fine Watches.

Orders by Mail or Stage promptly Attended to.

W. E. INGRAHAM, Manager.

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

QU'APPELLE.

Branch at Indian Head.

J. McEWEN,

General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Flow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thumb-screws for wagons.

**BURDOCK PILLS**

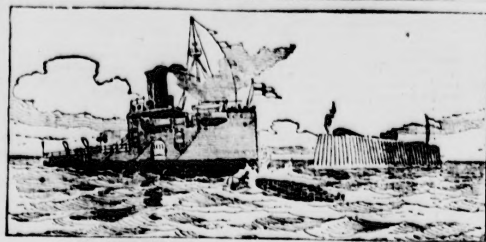
A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Began in last issue of the Progress. READ IT.

A TREMENDOUS HIT.

The Great War Syndicate!

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.



THE FIRST GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF THE WAR SYNDICATE.

The editor of this paper begs to announce that he has made arrangements with "Collier's Once a Week," through the American Press Association, whereby this paper will be enabled to publish, in serial form,

The Most Extraordinary Story of the Century,

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE,

By FRANK R. STOCKTON, the famous litterateur, author of

"Rudder Grange;" Amos Kilbright—His Adsiditious Experiences;" "The Bee-Man of Orm;" "The Christmas Wreck;" "The Lady or the Tiger;" "The Late Mrs. Null;" "The Hundredth Man;" "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Alshine;" "The Dusanter," Etc.

Mr. Stockton's powers of fascination were never so thoroughly exerted as in this most extraordinary story—

A Story Which Holds the Reader Breathless from Beginning to End.

Its appearance in "Collier's Once a Week" has caused the literary sensation of the year, and to its marvelous enchantment this enterprising and charming paper owes much of its signal and phenomenal success.

Watch for the First Installment of this Great Story!

Begin at the Beginning, and We Will Risk Your Continuing to the End!

H. McINTOSH.

A. McINTOSH

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

OF THE

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

McINTOSH BROS., PROPRIETORS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW SELLING

AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

THE LE LAND HOUSE.

Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

Love & Raymond,

PROPRIETORS.

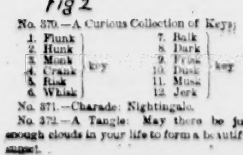
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SUITS FOR FAMILIES.

TERMS MODERATE.







For Sale by all Dealers.  
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**D'LOW'S  
WORM SYRUP**  
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS  
OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR  
ADULTS SWEETS SYRUP AND  
CANNOT HARM THE MOST  
DELICATE CHILD.

New subscribers will receive in addition their choice of the following premiums: The celebrated picture "The Horse Fair," The Standard Poultry Journal, or Home and Health.

**Subscription \$1 Per Annum.**  
Sample copies sent on application.  
Address: **NORWEST FARMER,**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Qu'Appelle Progress,  
at the Low Combination Rate of Four Dollars  
Year for 10th. Send your Order Now. Sub-  
scriptions may begin at any time.

# QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, May 15th, 1889.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, May 9.....	29	28
Friday, May 10.....	62	28
Saturday, May 11.....	71	41
Sunday, May 12.....	72	46
Monday, May 13.....	62	40
Tuesday, May 14.....	54	29
Wednesday, May 15.....	58	28

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	W. S.W.	S.W.	S.	S.E.	E.	N.E.	N.	N.W.	W.
Thursday, May 9.....	16	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Friday, May 10.....	16	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Saturday, May 11.....	16	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Sunday, May 12.....	16	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Monday, May 13.....	16	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Tuesday, May 14.....	16	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Wednesday, May 15.....	16	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14

Rainfall, 1.3 on Thursday and 9 on Monday.

Barometer, highest 30.27, on Friday, 10th inst., at 6 a.m.; lowest 29.71, Sunday, the 12th at 1 p.m.

## The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in East Assiniboia.

Only \$1.00 a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1889.

A "Hitch" in the Ceremony.



For Simpson (failing to find the ring in his pocket at the appropriate time)—Blessed if I don't clean disreputable out of this vest pocket, 'n' dat ar' ring's done gone a-crawling down my person 'n' fetched up on de extremity of dis yer boot. But de audience 'n' had 'n' to be oh good carriage, I'd hab it outen dar directly.—Harper's Bazar.

## Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

### QU'APPELLE.

—Fine growing weather.  
—Read our new story "The great war syndicate." Began last week.  
—Mr. Leslie Gordon went to Winnipeg yesterday morning on a business trip.  
—Mr. C. F. Travis, operator at the C. P. R. station, has returned from a holiday trip.  
—Work has been commenced on the new brick residence of Mr. Jas. McEwen on Walsh street.  
—Mr. R. Johnston has erected a new carriage house having on one side a number of box stalls.  
—Pure bred White Leghorns eggs for hatching \$1.50 for setting of 13, at The Progress office.  
—If you want to enjoy a story that is not in any sense a love romance, read our new serial "The great war syndicate."  
—The brass band was out for marching exercise on Wednesday evening. They are becoming very efficient in their music.  
—Mr. A. J. Baker, immigrant agent, came up from Brandon on Saturday last. He returned on Tuesday with his family.  
—Quarterly meeting in the Methodist church on Sunday next at 19 o'clock. Business meeting of the Board at 20 o'clock on Monday.  
—Rev. Mr. Lindsay, B.A., (Presbyterian), will hold service on Sunday next at the house of Mr. Jas. Smith, Matheson Settlement, on Sunday next at 14 o'clock.  
—Dr. P. E. Size, M.R.C.S., Surgeon Dentist, formerly of Toronto, Ont., of Size & Krown, of Regina and Mooseman, will visit Qu'Appelle, at the Leland House, on the 20th and 21st inst., for the practice of his profession.  
—Arrangements are being made to hold a concert in the immigration building on the evening of the Queen's Birthday. The proceeds to be applied on the building fund of the Methodist parsonage in this town. No pains will be spared to make this a capital concert.

—Rev. Alex. Campbell of File Hills, and Rev. Mr. Moore, of Muscowpetung's reserve were in town on Monday. They were on their way to attend the meeting of the Synod at Winnipeg.

—The Nor' West Farmer in an article on horse breeding says: "As a slight indication of what is going on in the west may be noted the importation of five stallions to Qu'Appelle for the vicinity."

—Mr. John Bray, a leading farmer from the township of Reach, Ontario, is here on the lookout for a number of locations for home-stands for farmers' sons who intend settling in the vicinity of Brandon, and parts of the Territories. He has been out about twelve miles in a northwesterly direction from here, and pronounces the country he travelled over the best he has seen yet. He has gone south into township sixteen, and we doubt not will find some equally good land there. Mr. Bray is well pleased with this district.

—At the Leland: R. Balfour, Hamilton; S. R. MacLeod, Calgary; G. W. Roberts, C. H. Matson, A. A. McKenzie, Winnipeg; S. J. Greenlee, Thos. Foster, Montreal; A. McDonald, W. R. C. Passy, D. H. McDonald, Port Qu'Appelle; E. Barratt, Brandon; J. W. Cranston, Smith's Falls; E. J. Watkins, Toronto; A. E. St. Laurent, Moose Jaw; Wm. Freeborn, Port Arthur; L. D. Krown, Mooseman; W. S. Macgowan, Grenfell; O. E. Hughes, Prince Albert; Alex. Campbell, File Hills; Dr. W. Fleury, Edmonton; C. G. Boothie, Sialaluta; Mr. and Mrs. J. McNeil, Duck Lake; W. W. Bole, Regina; Albert A. M. Dale, wife and family, London, Eng.; F. E. Goode and wife, Gleichen.

—At the meeting of the council held on May the 4th, the council passed a by-law providing that no person shall at any time fire off or in any way discharge any gun, rifle, pistol or other fire-arm, or discharge any arrow, stone or other missile from any bow, sling or catapult, or similar instruments, or fire off or discharge any kind of fire works, spud, cracker or other explosive instrument or toy of any description; neither shall any person at any time furiously ride or drive a horse or horses at a racing pace or break in any horses and no races of any sort shall be engaged in, on any of the streets or lanes or on any lot within the district of the town of Qu'Appelle as set out in the nuisance by-law. Any infraction of the above is punishable by a penalty of \$10. Now boys, look out.

—We are pleased to be able to inform our readers that our esteemed friend Mr. G. B. Murphy, of Qu'Appelle has been appointed sheriff of East Assiniboia. Mr. Murphy came to Qu'Appelle early in 1885, and engaged in business. When the Saskatchewan rebellion broke out in the spring of 1885, he was appointed the officer in charge of the transport service of the Battledore column during the march from Swift Current to Battledore, and from Battledore to Cut Knife Hill at the time of the fight there between Col. Otter and Poundmaker, and until Col. Otter's column returned after the rebellion was suppressed. He then returned to his former home in the Province of Quebec. After a short stay there he again came to Qu'Appelle in the early part of 1886, since which time he has been engaged in his old business in partnership with Mr. J. B. Miliken. His numerous friends are heartily congratulating him on his appointment as sheriff, though they regret that it will necessitate his removal from our midst. Mr. Murphy was elected councillor for this municipality for 1888 and still holds the seat. He is deservedly popular here, and no doubt he and Mrs. Murphy will be appreciated by the people of Mooseman when they become known there.

The Car is suffering from extreme nervous excitement, being in constant dread of attempts upon his life.

## GOSPEL TEMPERANCE.

The Emerald Trio have come and gone again, and have left behind them impressions that are not likely ever to be effaced from the minds of many of those who had the pleasure of attending their meetings. These three gentlemen are enthusiastic workers in the Temperance movement. Rev. Mr. O. G. Langford is a Baptist clergyman, a very clever speaker and second tenor in their singing. Mr. Jas. Smith is a Methodist and will take church work for the next ecclesiastical year. He is an excellent speaker and has a fine deep bass voice. He is regarded as the leader of the singing. Mr. — Iredale is also a Methodist, and has a fine tenor voice of great power, singing usually first tenor, though frequently taking the soprano. They began their meetings on Friday evening of last week in the Methodist church here under the auspices of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Their first meeting was fairly well attended and the character of their exercises was such as to at once cause an interest in the meetings. On Saturday afternoon a children's meeting was held and another public meeting in the evening. On Sunday morning Mr. Langford addressed the Methodist Sunday school. In the afternoon a mass meeting was held in the Presbyterian church immediately after the Sunday school. Mr. Smith occupied the Methodist pulpit at the usual hour and after the regular service another mass meeting was held. The week evening meetings were continued Monday, Tuesday and on Wednesday a line light entertainment was given. It was a Temperance drama entitled "Little Tiz, or Saved by a Blind Girl," comprising fourteen life size pictures made impressive by rendering a number of excellent songs. At the close three beautiful pictures of the "Rock of Ages" were shown, accompanied by a most impressive rendering of that grand old hymn. The programs of the week evening meetings were largely made up with singing and short addresses, one each by Messrs. Smith and Langford. The singing was the finest that has ever been rendered in Qu'Appelle, and that is saying a great deal, for we have had some excellent vocal music on different occasions. Language would fail to give the reader a proper conception of the grand singing each evening. The addresses were also good. The speakers were most apt at illustrations to point their arguments, which were forcibly and convincingly put. All the meetings were well attended, and the church was crowded to the door after the first two meetings. On Wednesday night after the evening's exercises a number of the Royal Templars were invited to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Marwood where a social time was spent until the train came on which the Trio went east to Virien. We trust the interest in Temperance work that has been stirred up by the Trio will grow and that permanent results will be accomplished.

## STRONG RESISTANCE.

A healthy human body has strong powers of resistance against disease, but where weakness or lack of tone exists disease quickly assails it. Keep the system clean, the blood pure and the vital powers vigorous and active by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the true vitalizer and restorative.

## MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, No. 1, hard, 80c.  
Oats, 22c to 25c.  
Barley, 30c to 40c.  
Beef, live weight, 40c per lb.  
Beef, dressed, 7c  
Lard, dressed, 8c  
Mutton dressed, 12c  
Potatoes, 20c to 25c per bush.  
Cabbage, 12c per lb.  
Butter, 20c  
Eggs, 10c per dozen.  
Chicken, 15c per lb.  
Turkeys, 12c per lb.  
Grease, 12c per lb.  
B. C. Salmon, 18c per lb.

## SEVERELY BURNED.

"I burnt my hand severely, and did not know what to do till a friend ran in with Hargrave's Yellow Oil and applied it and it drew out the pain and healed it in a few days. I would not be without it." Mary Lepard, 69 Cecil St., Toronto.

# ROUND 'EM UP.

Two Car Loads of

## British Columbia Mares

AND

## Saddle and Buggy Horses

Have been brought to Qu'Appelle by undersigned.

They are First Class Stock and will be sold cheap for cash or good joint notes.

The band will remain at Qu'Appelle till after May 25th.

CHAS. MACDOUGAL.

## LOST.

A BROWN Leather Purse, between A Town and Section 2, Tp. 18, R. 15, containing a sum of money and cheques. A Reward of Five Dollars will be given to the finder on leaving it at the Progress Office.  
Qu'Appelle, May 3, 1889.

## NOTICE.

Annual General Meeting South Qu'Appelle Building Society.  
(Limited).

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the South Qu'Appelle Building Society will be held at the office of the Secretary, on Walsh street, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, on Thursday, 24th May next, at 14 o'clock, for the purpose of election of Directors for the ensuing year and the consideration of the business of the Society generally.  
By order of the Board.  
LESLIE GORDON, Secretary.

Dated at Qu'Appelle this 29th April, A. D., 1889.

## Notice.

AS I HAVE retired from the Hotel business and intend going extensive into farming, I must insist upon all those indebted to me to call and settle either by cash or note.  
G. S. DAVIDSON.  
Qu'Appelle, March 28, 1889.



## Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 17th May next, for the conveyance of her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years over each one of the following routes from the 1st July next:  
Fleming and Railway Station, twelve times per week; completed distance 4 miles.  
Sialaluta and Railway Station, three times per week; completed distance 4 miles.  
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices of Fleming and Sialaluta and at this office.  
W. W. McLEOD, Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's office, Winnipeg, 1st April, 1889.

Stallion for Service, 1889, at Sec. 14, Tp. 19, R. 12

THE HANDSOME bright bay, General Purpose Stallion, "Dandy," three years old, 16 1/2 hands high, weighs about 1300 lbs. was bred by the Bell Farming Company, is a good worker and his stock can be seen on the farm. Terms, six dollars, 40 per cent. off for cash at time of service; Insurance ten dollars.

FRED. T. SKINNER, Lakeview Farm, Katepoo.

April 25, 1889.

## STRAYED.

FROM KATEPPOO, four two year old colts (three black, one bay) lost on last seen at Fox Coulee. Any person giving information that will lead to their recovery will be rewarded.

May 17, 1889.

C. PELTIER.



ALWAYS READY.



## That Old, Reliable Killer of Pain.

WATERBURY'S PAIN KILLER. Every Dental Pain, Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, etc., can be relieved in five minutes. It is a sure remedy for all kinds of pain, and is sold everywhere. Price 25 Cents per Bottle. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited, Wholesale & Retail, Montreal.

## BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY  
AT THE  
Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.  
J. DOOLITTLE.

## FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,  
General Blacksmith

## Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Please send to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

## THOMSON & NELSON

FORWARDERS.

AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles

DOORS, SASH

Building Paper, etc

Office West of C. P. R. Station.

QU'APPELLE.

BRANCH AT FORT QU'APPELLE.



## J. G. MCKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship

Guaranteed.

TERMS CASH.

## J. Burghall & Sons,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P. O. Box 409, Qu'Appelle

Jobbing Punctually attended to.

Estimates Free.

Designs furnished on Drafts made when required.